



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

warm weather sets in we will have bad cases, as it always happens with us.

We have few soldiers in our town just now, and that accounts for the few cases of yellow fever reported. * * * Inclosed you will find a report from Santa Cruz from January 1 up to date.

At Manzanillo the smallpox epidemic still continues its deadly work—47 deaths are reported for the last two weeks from the disease.

The following vessels have been granted bills of health by me during the present week: March 23, schooner *E. Goodwin*, American, bound to Philadelphia, and steamship *Tafna*, British, bound to Philadelphia; March 26, steamship *Remus*, German, bound to Philadelphia, and steamship *Panama*, Spanish, bound to New York; March 28, steamship *Santiago*, American, bound to New York (visé).

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

One death from plague on the steamship Gaelic.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for such action as you may deem proper a copy of a telegram, received on the 2d instant, from our consul-general at Kanagawa, reporting a death from plague on the steamship *Gaelic*, which sailed for San Francisco from Yokohama on the 31st ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OLNEY.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

YOKOHAMA, April 2, 1896.

Chinese passenger left *Gaelic* here, died next day, of plague. *Gaelic* sailed 31st for San Francisco via Honolulu.

N. W. McIVOR,
United States Consul-General.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1896.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. J. ROSENAU, *Angel Island Quarantine, California:*

Chinese passenger left steamer *Gaelic* at Yokohama, and died next day with plague. *Gaelic* sailed 31st for San Francisco via Honolulu. Inform health authorities and quarantine officer.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

No further cases of cholera in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, March 15, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to notify you that since the date of my last report upon the subject, no new case of cholera has been reported by the home department. The Japanese Government has not yet enforced a complete quarantine against Hongkong, but is carrying out a rigid system of inspection of vessels.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.